

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JULY 15, 1863.

NO. 164.

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NOTICE.

THEY WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 11th of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself FAITH or FATE. He is about 21 years of age, weighs 165 pounds, dark copper color, 5 feet 10 inches high. Says he belongs to Levi White, of Ruth-erford county, near Smyrna, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

June 22, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THEY WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 13th of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself SNEY. Says he is the property of Owen Sutherland, of Casey county, Kentucky. He is about 30 years of age, 6 feet 1 inch high, dark complexion, and will weigh about 180 pounds.

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W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

June 22, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THEY WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 16th day of April, 1863, a negro man calling himself TAY-LO. He is about 32 years of age, weighs 180 pounds, dark copper color, 5 feet 10 inches high. Says he is the property of Joseph Petrus of Lincoln county, Kentucky, near Crab Orchard. He is about 15 years of age, dark complexion, 4 feet 9 inches high, and will weigh about 90 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

June 17, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THEY WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Monroe county, as a runaway slave, on the 31st day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself AUGUSTUS. Says he is the property of J. J. Mercer, of Jackson county, Tennessee. He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, very black, with large white eyes, and will weigh about 130 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

MARTIN BAILEY, J. M. C.

June 8th, 1863-1m.

RUNAWAYS IN LOGAN JAIL.

NOTICE.

THEY WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN county jail as a runaway slave, on the 16th day of April, 1863, a negro man calling himself JOHN. He is about 5 feet 5 inches high, black color, very large head, hair grown nearly to his eyes, weighs about 160 pounds. Says he is free and his home is in Virginia.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOSEPH FOERG, J. L. C.

May 5, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THEY WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN county jail as a runaway slave, on the 10th day of February, 1863, a negro man calling himself WYATT. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, black color, and has on an old black coat and gray pants. Says he is free and lives in Louisville, Ky., but offers no proof of his freedom.

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WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.

March 29, 1863-1m.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 15, 1863.

Remarkable Discoveries in Africa.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London on the 25th ultimo, Sir Roderick Murchison embodied in his address the narrative of the recent discovery of the sources of the Nile by Capt. Speke and Capt. Grant, compiled from their journals just received. The following extracts show some of the remarkable discoveries made by these explorers:

"Speke sent a quire of paper by way of Zanzibar which has never reached the Society.

"His present reports contain a consecutive narrative of the letter and the principle part of his journey between Kazeh and Gondokoro. They commence on January 1, 1862, and the date from his departure from the capital of the kingdom-called Karagwe, that abuts by one of its corners against the west shore of Nyanza, at its southern end. Here he seems to have made a most favorable impression on the intelligent king, who gave him a much-needed introduction to his onward journey, franked his expense, and forwarded him with urgent and friendly recommendations to the powerful King of Uganda.

"Karagwe is a portion of a peculiarly interesting district. It occupies a shoulder of the eastern watershed of a territory two hundred miles broad and some six thousand feet above the sea level, that is studded with detached conical hills, one at least of which attains the height of ten thousand feet—the Monts Lunas of Burton and Speke. Two sources of the Nile rise in this territory, namely, the chief feeder of the Nyanza lake, and that of another lake, the Luta-Nzige; so also does the source of the Shire of Livingstone, if we may believe the reports now brought to us by Speke. It seems at length that the Tanganika lake is emptied, and not supplied, by a river at its southern end, and that this effluent feeds the Niassa lake, and through it, of course the Shire. The Northern feeder of the Tanganika takes its rise in the land of which we have been speaking.

"It is evident, from a part of the present reports, that the missing papers would have enlarged on the fact that in Karagwe Speke found himself in contact with a superior negro race, strongly and favorably contrasting with the tribes he had previously seen, and with the exception of Uganda, whether Speke now went, is inhabited by a similar race. Their country lies along the Nyanza, and occupies a small half of both its western and its northern shores. The parent stream of the Nile bounds Uganda on the east, as it issues from the middle of the northern boundary of the lake with a current one hundred and fifty yards in width, leaping over a fall of twelve feet in height. The Nyanza has numerous other outlets from the same shore, which all converge upon the Nile and feed it at various points of its course, extending to a distance of one hundred and fifty miles from the lake.

"Speke describes the people of Uganda as the 'French of these parts, from their sprightliness and good taste in behavior, dress and houses.' Their ruler is absolute in his power. Fortunately, he showed great kindness and even affection for Speke. He knew well of the navigation of the White Nile by whites, and had occasionally received their bartered goods. He was exceedingly anxious for the establishment of a trading route to Gondokoro, but northern tribes blocked the way. Speke here found the north shore of the Nyanza to be almost coincident with the equator. He conceives the lake to have formerly extended further than at present. Its banks are intersected at frequent intervals by what he calls 'rash-drains,' apparently small half-submerged water courses, draining that portion of the adjacent land which he believes to have been formerly flooded by the lake. The present size of the Nyanza is considerable; it is about one hundred and fifty miles in length and breadth, but it appears to have no great depth.

"Speke was hospitably delayed five months as a sort of State prisoner at Uganda, for his movements were narrowly constrained; thence he was passed on to the next kingdom—that of Ugoro—still inhabited by the same peculiar Huluma race, but by a far less advanced portion of them North of Ugoro. The South African family of languages, which had been universal thus far, suddenly ceased to be used, and the northern dialects took its place. Hitherto Speke had no trouble about interpreters, for one single language was understood more or less by persons in every kingdom he passed through. Henshaw he could not get on in the least without Ugoro interpreters. The people, too, were far more barbarous. He then first saw people who lived in absolute nudity at Ugoro. There they adopted a scanty dress, out of deference to the customs of the place where they were strangers.

"In his retrospect of the more civilized countries he had visited, or the three kingdoms of Karagwe, Uganda, and Ugoro, Speke unhesitatingly gives the preference to the first named, inasmuch as the King Rumanika is described as a person of character and intelligence, Metta, the Sovereign of Uganda, being an amiable youth, surrounded by his wives and delighting in field sports, while one of the rules of his court seems to require the execution of one man per diem for the good of the State. The northermost of these three kings, to the north of whose dominions the language changes, entirely, is described as a morose, suspicious, churlish creature, yclept Kamrasi, whose chief occupation was the flogging of his wives and children till they could not stand, and in the practicing of witchcraft. Our travellers spent a whole year in getting through these three kingdoms, in no one of which had a white man ever been seen before nor would our friends, in all probability, ever have escaped from their clutches had they not supplied their majesties with numerous presents, and had not the kings eagerly desired to open a traffic with the whites.

"Sir Roderick added: 'And here I cannot but observe that if there remain any persons in the old-fashioned erroneous belief that the interior of Africa is a mountainous sandy desert, from which the sources of the Nile are derived, the discoveries of Burton and of Speke and Grant have as completely dispelled the illusion, as respects the equatorial latitudes, as the journey of Livingstone put an end to a similar false hypothesis in the south of his great continent. Modern discoveries have indeed, proved the truth of the hypothesis which I ventured to suggest to you eleven years ago, that the true centre of Africa is a great elevated watery basin, often abounding in rich lands, its large lakes being fed by numerous streams from adjacent ridges, and its waters escaping to the sea by fissures and depressions in the higher

surrounding lands. As to the Mountains of the Moon and Ptolemy, it is still open to us to doubt whether that geographer had any sound basis for his statement; for amid the mountains of tropical Africa, we may hesitate to apply that designation with Burton and Speke to their central group north of Lake Tanganika; or on the other hand, to agree with Dr. Beke in considering as such a north and south chain on the east, which, as he supposes, unites the lofty mountains of Kilimanjaro and Kuenia with Abyssinia. Even these two views need not exhaust this prolific subject of theory, while they may serve geographers a good turn as useful stimuli to future explorers.'

[From the Kentucky Loyalist.]

The Morgan Raid—Journal of Lt. Col. Alston, John Morgan's Chief of Staff.

We have obtained the journal of Lt. Col. Alston, Morgan's Chief of Staff, who was captured by our pickets on the 5th and brought to this city on the 7th inst. The journal is complete from the morning of the 1st to noon of the 8th, at which time he was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio.

JULY 1ST, 1863.—On the banks of the Cumberland. The river very high. No boats, Gen. M. obliged to build a number of boats, which he accomplished with very little delay, and commenced crossing at sundown.

JULY 2D.—Burkville. Had great difficulty in making the horses swim, but by united and systematic exertion succeeded in getting the entire command of regiments over by 10 A. M., though the command was very much scattered. At 11 o'clock scouts came into Burkville and reported the enemy advancing and within four miles of the town. It was supposed to be only a small scouting party, and a portion of Dick Morgan's command was sent out to make a reconnaissance. The report of the scouts of the enemy advancing proved to be correct, and a message was received from Col. Ward that he was attacked. Col. Griggs was sent to reinforce him, and succeeded in driving the Yankees back, in great confusion, upon their reinforcements. My regiment lost two mortally wounded and two others slightly. Five Yankees were known to be killed and a number wounded, with about fifteen prisoners. No tidings heard of the 2d Brigade until dark, when they arrived and reported that Col. Johnson, commanding, had experienced great difficulty in crossing, and that in addition to the precipitous banks and absence of all boats or other means of transportation, the enemy were hovering on the river and harrassing him as far as they could. He was, however, quite successful in driving them back. Yesterday a young man, calling himself Chas. Rogers, dressed in full Confederate uniform, came into our lines and expressed a desire to join our command. I suspected him, and, after a few questions, I was convinced that he was a spy. I threatened to shoot him, when he confessed that he had been lying and that his name was Simon Blitz—in fact he convinced himself of being a spy. What to do with him was the next thing I hated to shoot him although he deserved it.

JULY 3D.—My regiment behaved very gallantly in yesterday's fight with the enemy, frequently having hand to hand encounters. To-day (3d) we experienced the same difficulty in getting the artillery on, and had to press a number of oxen for the purpose. After two halts for the column to close up, our advance proceeded to Columbia. They were met by detachments from three regiments 45th Ohio, 2d Ohio and 1st Ky.) aids to be under command of Col. Wolford. A brief engagement followed, in which we drove the enemy in great haste through the town, capturing six prisoners, killing two, among them Capt. Carter, and wounding three. Our loss was two killed and two wounded, among them Capt. Cassel, a most dashing and daring officer, wounded in the thigh. Our men behaved badly at Columbia, breaking open a store and plundering it. I ordered the men to return the goods and made all the reparation in my power. These outrages are very disgraceful, and are usually perpetrated by men accompanying the army simply for plunder. They are not worth a d—, and are a disgrace to both armies. Passed through Columbia, and camped 6 miles from Green River Bridge.

JULY 4TH.—New Market, Ky. A day of gloom, deep gloom, to our entire command. How many who rose this morning full of enthusiasm and hope, now 'sleep the sleep that knows no waking.' The sun rose bright and beautiful, the air was cool and balmy, all nature wore the appearance of peace and harmony. While riding along affected by the stillness of all around, Capt. Magennis, the Adj't Gen', rode up and remarked how dreadful to reflect that we were marching on to engage in deadly strife, and how many poor fellows would pass into eternity before the setting of yonder sun. I have no doubt that the poor fellow was moved to these reflections by one of those unaccountable sentiments which are so often the harbinger of evil. (Before dark he was a corpse.) About sunrise we drove in the enemy's pickets and were soon near their fortifications, which had been universal thus far, suddenly ceased to be used, and the northern dialects took its place. Hitherto Speke had not got on in the least without Ugoro interpreters. The people, too, were far more barbarous. He then first saw people who lived in absolute nudity at Ugoro. There they adopted a scanty dress, out of deference to the customs of the place where they were strangers.

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"Burkville, July 4, 1863. Vicksburg has capitulated. Yesterday General Grant received the following letter:

HEADQRS, VICKSBURG, July 3, 1863
"Major General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Forces:

"GENERAL—I have the honor to propose to you an armistice for—hours, with a view to arranging terms for the capitulation of Vicksburg. To this end, if agreeable, I will appoint three commissioners to meet at a like number, to be named by yourself, at such place and hour to-day as you may find convenient. I make this proposition to save the further effusion of blood, which otherwise must be shed to a frightful extent, feeling myself fully able to maintain my position a yet indefinite period.

"This communication will be handed you, under flag of truce, by Major General James Bowen.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,

"JOHN C. PEMBERTON.

To this General Grant replied as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF TENNESSEE
IN THE FIELD, NEAR VICKSBURG, July 3, 1863
"Lieutenant General J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Confederate Forces, &c., &c.

"GENERAL—Your note of this date is just received, proposing an armistice of several hours, for the purpose of arranging terms of

capitulation, through commissioners, to be appointed, &c. The effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course can be ended, at any time you may choose, by an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. Men who have shown so much endurance and courage, as those now in Vicksburg, will always challenge the respect of an adversary; and I can assure you will be treated with all the respect due them as prisoners of war.

"I do not favor the proposition of appointing commissioners to arrange terms of capitulation, because I have no other terms than those indicated above.

"I am, General, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"U. S. GRANT,
"Major General"

Bowen, the bearer of Pemberton's letter, was received by General A. J. Smith. He expressed a strong desire to converse with General Grant, and, accordingly, Grant, while declining this, requested General Smith to say that General Pemberton desired to see him, an interview would be granted between the lines in McPherson's front, at any hour in the afternoon which Pemberton might appoint.

A message was soon sent back to Smith, appointing three o'clock as the hour. Grant was there with his staff, and Generals Ord, McPherson, Logan, and A. J. Smith. Pemberton came late, attended by General Bowen and Colonel Montgomery. He was much excited, and was impudent in his answers to Grant.

The conversation was held apart between Pemberton and his officers, and Grant, McPherson and A. J. Smith. The rebels insisted on being paroled and allowed to march beyond our lines hence, officers and all, with eight days' rations drawn from their own stores, the officers to retain their property and body-servants.

General Grant heard what they had to say, and left them at the end of an hour and half, saying that he would send in his ultimatum in writing. To which Pemberton promised to reply before night; hostilities to cease in the mean time.

General Grant then conferred at his headquarters with his corps and division commanders, and sent the following letter to Pemberton by the hands of General Logan and Lieutenant Colonel Wilson:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF TENNESSEE, July 3, 1863.

"Lieutenant General J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Confederate Forces at Vicksburg:

"GENERAL—In conformity with the agreement of this afternoon, I will submit the following proposition for the surrender of the city of Vicksburg, public stores, &c., on your accepting the terms proposed.

"I will march in one division as a guard and take possession at 8 A. M. to-morrow. As soon as paroles can be made out and signed by officers and men you will be allowed to march out of our lines, the officers taking with them their regimental clothing, & staff, field, and cavalry officers one horse each. The rank and file will be allowed all their clothing, but no other property. If these conditions are accepted, any amount of rations you may deem necessary can be taken from the stores you now have and also the necessary cooking utensils for preparing them. Thirty wagons also, with two horse or mule teams, you will be allowed to transport such articles as cannot be carried along. The same conditions will be allowed to all sick and wounded officers and privates as fast as they become able to travel. The paroles for these latter must be signed, however, while officers are present authorized to sign the roll of prisoners.

"I am, General, very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"U. S. GRANT, Maj. General."

The officer who received this letter stated that it would be impossible to answer it by night, as it was not till a little before day that the proposed reply was furnished.

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG, July 3.

"To Major General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Forces, &c.

"GENERAL—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, proposing terms for the surrender of this garrison and post. In the main, your terms are accepted, but, in justice both to the honor and spirit of my troops, as manifested in the defense of Vicksburg, I have the honor to submit the following amendments, which, if acceded to by you, will perfect the agreement between us at ten o'clock to-morrow. I propose to evacuate the works in and around Vicksburg, and to surrender the city and garrison under my command, by marching out with my colors and arms and stacking them in front of my present lines, after which you take possession, officers to retain their side-arms. Personal property, and the rights and property of citizens to be respected.

"I am, General, yours, very respectfully,
"J. C. PEMBERTON,
"Lieutenant General."

To this General Grant immediately replied as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, July 4, 1863.

"Lieutenant General J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Forces in Vicksburg:

"GENERAL—I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 3d July. The amendments proposed by you can not be acceded to in full. It will be necessary to make some changes in the terms of capitulation, to give you a more favorable position, and to give me a more favorable position. I propose to evacuate the works in and around Vicksburg, and to surrender the city and garrison under my command, by marching out with my colors and arms and stacking them in front of my present lines, after which you take possession, officers to retain their side-arms. Personal property, and the rights and property of citizens to be respected.

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"GENERAL—I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 3d July. The amendments proposed by you can not be acceded to in full. It will be necessary to make some changes in the terms of capitulation, to give you a more favorable position, and to give me a more favorable position. I propose to evacuate the works in and around Vicksburg, and to surrender the city and garrison under my command, by marching out with my colors and arms and stacking them in front of my present lines, after which you take possession, officers to retain their side-arms. Personal property, and the rights and property of citizens to be respected.

"I am, General, yours, very respectfully,
"J. C. PEMBERTON,
"Lieutenant General."

To this General Grant immediately replied as follows:

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"Lieutenant General."

To this General Grant immediately replied as follows:

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 15, 1863.

Union Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, of ADAIR.

For Lieutenant Governor,
RICHARD T. JACOB, of OLDHAM.

For Attorney General,
JOHN M. HARLAN, of FRANKLIN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD, of CLAY.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
WM. T. SAMUELS, of HARDIN.

For Register of Land Office,
JAMES A. DAWSON, of HART.

For Supt of Public Instruction,
DANIEL STEVENSON, of FRANKLIN.

For Congress,
HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

For Representative,
HILLERY M. BEDFORD.

For Sheriff,
HARRY B. INNES.

Gen. Bramlette's Speech.

The Union Democratic candidate for Governor addressed the people at the Court House, in this city, on Saturday night last. His audience was large and enthusiastic for him and the great principles of which he is the exponent in this cause. Gen. Bramlette's speech was a complete success in every respect. It was fully equal to his high reputation as a statesman. The Union men were delighted with his remarks. There is no dissenting voice amongst the Union men here in regard to Bramlette. All are for him. They will give him a cordial support. We will not attempt to give an analysis of the speech. Suffice to say that it was in entire harmony with the principles of the platform adopted by the Convention which nominated him. Those principles meet his cordial approval. If he had not approved them, he would not, as he declared explicitly, have accepted the nomination tendered him.

Gen. P. was clear and distinct in his disapprobation of the radical policy of the Federal Administration in regard to the question of slavery. He never entertained or uttered a thought which was in harmony with Abolitionism in any of its various phases. Abolitionism and Secessionism were both alike enemies of good government, and should be suppressed by an enlightened people.

But the great enemy of Kentucky, and the Union, at this time—the evil of the hour—which must be suppressed before anything else can be done, or before any substantial reform in the administration of public affairs can be effected, is rebellion. Crush that, and all the evils complained of would speedily pass away, or could be easily corrected. To suppress that rebellion the whole power of the American nation should be dedicated. He who would throw obstacles in the way of the Government at this crisis—he who would dishearten or discourage our brave soldiers—he who would, at this time, cry "no more men and no more money" when the enemy is almost in sight of the Federal Capital, is a traitor to his country, and should be so regarded. The refusal of men and money, at this time, to sustain our gallant army would be a surrender of the Government to the rebellion. Those who now say "no more men and no more money" necessarily intend thereby to surrender all to the rebellion. These were the main points in Gen. Bramlette's speech.

Let the Union men turn out everywhere and hear their distinguished champion.

The comments of the Observer and Reporter upon the recent speech of Gen. Bramlette, at Lexington, do not appear to us to have been dictated in any friendly spirit towards the Union Democratic candidate for Governor. We hope that we are mistaken in this, but we confess our entire inability to understand how a desire for the success of the Union Democratic ticket is reconcilable with the attempt of the Observer and Reporter to imbue the public mind with the belief that Gen. Bramlette, who heads that ticket, is too tender upon the anti-slavery policy of the Administration.

He announced at Lexington his approval of the platform upon which his party stands. He explicitly announced his disapproval of the policy of the Administration, but because he did not spend a good deal of his time in denouncing the Administration in regard to matters about which all his auditors were agreed, the Observer and Reporter feels called upon to write an elaborate article, the effect of which, if it produces any effect, will be to cause the Union men to become dissatisfied with their candidate. An incident is given in *Holy Writ* of a man who approached another with the friendly salutation "How are thee, my brother," and simultaneously stabbed him in the fifth rib. We fear that many illustrations of the same spirit may be found at the present day.

If the Observer and Reporter intends to make war upon the Union Democracy, let it come out boldly and do so. If it intends to sustain its candidate cordially and in earnest, we hope it will cease its indirect war upon the Union ticket, and cease to sow the

seed of discontent amongst the friends of the Union.

The tone of the article to which we refer breathes too much of the spirit which has brought into existence the Wickliffe-Harney "no-more-men-and-money" faction—a faction who are aiming to paralyze the arm of our Government, and sow the seed of discontent amongst the friends of the Union. While we do not charge the Observer and Reporter with sympathy with that faction, we do not hesitate to express the opinion that if it continues in the course which has characterized its editorials in regard to Gen. Bramlette, the friends of the Union will soon come to regard it with distrust.

We are happy to be able to inform our respected cotemporary of the Observer and Reporter that the Union men who have heard Gen. Bramlette, endorse his course and will support him with entire unanimity.

The Fight at Lebanon.

We have heard from prominent actors some particulars of the recent fight at Lebanon, between the Rebel forces, under Morgan, and the small band of Federals, under Col. Chas. S. Hanson, of the 20th Ky. Vols. Hanson hearing of the approach of the rebels, sent out his scouts as far as Muldrill's Hill, where they met and engaged a portion of the enemy. His forces were on the lookout, standing to arms all night until 7 o'clock the morning of the 5th inst., when the whole rebel force of over 3,000 came in sight. Morgan sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender, which was promptly declined. While the flag was pending, Hanson's camp was shelled, but Morgan afterwards apologized. The rebels were held in check in the field for near two hours, when Hanson retired before overwhelming numbers. Col. Hanson occupied the railroad depot with 200 of his men, about 40, under Capt. Wolcott, of the 20th Ky., and 10 under Lt. Brattin, of the 9th Ky. Cavalry, took possession of two houses in other parts of the town. The fight lasted until one o'clock P. M., when Morgan sent in a flag of truce, born by a messenger, who was beheaded and quartered. L. S. the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 13th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth. J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

We publish in to-day's paper the diary of Col. Alston, Chief of Staff of General John H. Morgan. It is worth reading.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ADAIR COUNTY, KY., June 21st, 1863.
Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

You will please announce me as a Union candidate, at the August election, to represent this county in the next Legislature.

F. D. RIGNEY.

June 30, 1863-1a.

Candidate for Congress.

We are authorized to announce W. H. RANDALL, Esq., of Laurel county, as a candidate for Congress in the 8th Congressional District. He is the regular nominee of the Union Convention of that District, which met on the 6th of May.

May 18, 1863-1a.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN J. BELL, did kill and murder Mike Shawler, in the county of Simpson, has since made his escape and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, JAS. F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John J. Bell, and his delivery to the Jailer of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 13th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth. J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Bell is about twenty-nine years of age, square made, light hair, about five feet eleven inches high, inclined to be stoop shouldered, appearance of being dissipated, very quiet, and never talks unless spoken to, and his eyes appear defective. July 15, 1863-1a.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a judgment of the Garrard Circuit Court in the consolidated cause at John Burnside and others, against J. B. Dunn and others, rendered at its June term, 1863, the undersigned, as commissioner, will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder,

On Monday, August 10, 1863,

At the Court House door in Lexington, Ky., on

my court day, the

PORK HOUSE PROPERTY

of Chenault & Co., together with all the Buildings, Improvements and Machinery on said lot or pertaining thereto. Said property consists of ELEVEN ACRES of ground, THREE very desirable DWELLINGS thereon, SLAUGHTER HOUSE, BULKING HOUSES, SMOKE HOUSE and all other buildings and machinery, &c., necessary for carrying on the establishment on an extensive scale.

The commander of the force composed of the 8th and 9th Cavalry and 11th Battery of Michigan volunteers, is censured by many for failing to reinforce the gallant Hanson and his men at Lebanon, on Sunday last, in time to prevent the surrender of the town and its defenders. It is alleged that he had ample time to have done so, and to have given the rebels a severe chastisement at that point.

We understand that he has been removed, and that the dashing Saunders, the East Tennessee raider, has the command of the force. These men under his lead will give a good account of themselves.

On Monday, August 10, 1863,

At the Court House door in Lexington, Ky., on

my court day, the

TERMS—The sale will be made on a credit of six and twelve months, equal payments; the purchaser to execute bond with approved security, bearing interest from date, payable to the Commissioner, having the force and effect of a judgment, upon which execution may issue if not paid at maturity. A ten per cent will be reserved to secure the payment of the purchase money.

Possession given on the day of sale, or when the terms are complied with.

JAMES A. ANDERSON,
Commissioner.

July 15, 1863-1a.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE MONROE COUNTY JAIL, on the 32d day of July, 1863, a negro man calling himself SAM. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighing about 150 pounds, and is slow of speech, of a deep black color. Says he belongs to Woods, Lewis & Co., of Stewart county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOHN LONG, J. L. C.

July 15, 1863-1a.

NOTICE.

A T. STUART'S INCOME TAX—A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from New York on the 13th, says:

Of all the impositions they ever suffered, our rich men are beginning to find the one known as the income tax the most "intolerable and not to be endured." It is quite a question which born of the dilemma they most dislike; the figuring up of last year's profits, the paying of the tax thereupon, or the possible publicity of the amount upon which the "horrid" three per cent, is assessed.

While the people of moderate means have little trouble to tell how much they had left after paying rent and deducting the blessed six hundred, rich folks have hard work to get at the receipt of 1862 with the very best variety of fruits embracing Pigs, Apricots, &c., &c., &c. Small fruits of the best variety, such as Strawberries, Raspberries, &c., &c. Also a splendid garden with one of the best Asparagus beds in the county. Further description is unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine the premises for themselves.

This will be sold on the premises.

Desirable Farm at Public Sale.

THIS FARM is located in the suburbs of the city of Lexington and contains

ABOUT 130 ACRES.

About one-half in the city limits. This is one of the most desirable farms in the county. The improvements good, the lands are in a high state of cultivation, and the grounds are beautifully ornamented with shrubbery. All kinds of the very best variety of fruits embracing Pigs, Apricots, &c., &c., &c. Small fruits of the best variety, such as Strawberries, Raspberries, &c., &c. Also a splendid garden with one of the best Asparagus beds in the county. Further description is unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine the premises for themselves.

This will be sold on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE—Equal to cash, or any time specified, by making me secure.

DAVID T. ADAMS.

July 15, 1863-1a.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH SESSION OF MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on

Monday, September 7, 1863,

and continue twenty weeks, at \$8 the session.

No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.

July 15, 1863.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LYON COUNTY JAIL, as a runaway slave, 13th day of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself LEWIS.

He is about 45 or 50 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, weighs about 140 pounds, black complexion, with a scar on the left side of the head. Says he belongs to Jane Ferguson, of Madison county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOHN LONG, J. L. C.

July 15, 1863-1a.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON

county jail, as a runaway slave, 13th day of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself PORTER DIXON.

He is about 25 years of age, weighs about 175 pounds, and a quick spoken, of a deep black color. Says he belongs to Thomas Dixon, of Montgomery county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

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